

OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT
OF 1990

CONFERENCE REPORT

TO ACCOMPANY

H.R. 5835



OCTOBER 27 (legislative day, OCTOBER 26), 1990.—Ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

35-428

WASHINGTON : 1990

TITLE I—AGRICULTURE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This title may be cited as the “Agricultural Reconciliation Act of 1990”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this title is as follows:

Sec. 1001. Short title; table of contents.

Subtitle A—Commodity Programs

Sec. 1101. Triple base for deficiency payments.

Sec. 1102. Calculation of deficiency payments based on 12-month average.

Sec. 1103. Acreage reduction program for 1991 crop.

Sec. 1104. Acreage reduction programs for 1992 through 1995 crops.

Sec. 1105. Loan origination fees and other savings.

Subtitle B—Other Agricultural Programs

Sec. 1201. Authorization levels for rural electric and telephone loans.

Sec. 1202. Authorization levels for FmHA loans.

Sec. 1203. APHIS inspection user fee on international passengers.

Sec. 1204. Additional savings and other provisions.

Subtitle C—Effective Date

Sec. 1301. Effective date.

Sec. 1302. Readjustment of support levels.

Subtitle A—Commodity Programs

SEC. 1101. TRIPLE BASE FOR DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.

(a) **WHEAT.**—Section 107B(c)(1)(C)(ii) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (as added by section 301 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990) is amended by striking “100 percent” and inserting “85 percent”.

(b) **FEED GRAINS.**—Section 105B(c)(1)(C)(ii) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (as added by section 401 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990) is amended by striking “100 percent” and inserting “85 percent”.

(c) **UPLAND COTTON.**—Section 103B(c)(1)(C)(ii) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (as added by section 501 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990) is amended by striking “100 percent” and inserting “85 percent”.

(d) **RICE.**—Section 101B(c)(1)(C)(ii) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (as added by section 601 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990) is amended by striking “100 percent” and inserting “85 percent”.

SEC. 1102. CALCULATION OF DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS BASED ON 12-MONTH AVERAGE.

(a) **WHEAT.**—Clause (ii) of section 107B(c)(1)(B) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (as added by section 301 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990) is amended to read as follows:

“(i) **PAYMENT RATE OF 1994 AND 1995 CROPS.**—The payment rate for each of the 1994 and 1995 crops of

Subtitle C—Amendments to Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972

SEC. 6201. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990".

SEC. 6202. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE OF THIS SUBTITLE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) Our oceans, coastal waters, and estuaries constitute a unique resource. The condition of the water quality in and around the coastal areas is significantly declining. Growing human pressures on the coastal ecosystem will continue to degrade this resource until adequate actions and policies are implemented.

(2) Almost one-half of our total population now lives in coastal areas. By 2010, the coastal population will have grown from 80,000,000 in 1960 to 127,000,000 people, an increase of approximately 60 percent, and population density in coastal counties will be among the highest in the Nation.

(3) Marine resources contribute to the Nation's economic stability. Commercial and recreational fishery activities support an industry with an estimated value of \$12,000,000,000 a year.

(4) Wetlands play a vital role in sustaining the coastal economy and environment. Wetlands support and nourish fishery and marine resources. They also protect the Nation's shores from storm and wave damage. Coastal wetlands contribute an estimated \$5,000,000,000 to the production of fish and shellfish in the United States coastal waters. Yet, 50 percent of the Nation's coastal wetlands have been destroyed, and more are likely to decline in the near future.

(5) Nonpoint source pollution is increasingly recognized as a significant factor in coastal water degradation. In urban areas, storm water and combined sewer overflow are linked to major coastal problems, and in rural areas, run-off from agricultural activities may add to coastal pollution.

(6) Coastal planning and development control measures are essential to protect coastal water quality, which is subject to continued ongoing stresses. Currently, not enough is being done to manage and protect our coastal resources.

(7) Global warming results from the accumulation of man-made gases, released into the atmosphere from such activities as the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and the production of chlorofluorocarbons, which trap solar heat in the atmosphere and raise temperatures worldwide. Global warming could result in significant global sea level rise by 2050 resulting from ocean expansion, the melting of snow and ice, and the gradual melting of the polar ice cap. Sea level rise will result in the loss of natural resources such as beaches, dunes, estuaries, and wetlands, and will contribute to the salinization of drinking water supplies. Sea level rise will also result in damage to properties, infrastructures, and public works. There is a growing need to plan for sea level rise.

(8) There is a clear link between coastal water quality and land use activities along the shore. State management programs under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) are among the best tools for protecting coastal resources and must play a larger role, particularly in improving coastal zone water quality.

(9) All coastal States should have coastal zone management programs in place that conform to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended by this Act.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—It is the purpose of Congress in this subtitle to enhance the effectiveness of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 by increasing our understanding of the coastal environment and expanding the ability of State coastal zone management programs to address coastal environmental problems.

SEC. 6203. FINDINGS AND POLICY OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1972.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—(1) Section 302(d) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451(d)) is amended by inserting "habitat areas of the" immediately before "coastal zone".

(2) Section 302(f) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (26 U.S.C. 1451(f)) is amended by inserting "exclusive economic zone," immediately after "territorial sea,".

(3) Section 302 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 & 16 U.S.C. 1451) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(k) Land uses in the coastal zone, and the uses of adjacent lands which drain into the coastal zone, may significantly affect the quality of coastal waters and habitats, and efforts to control coastal water pollution from land use activities must be improved.

"(l) Because global warming may result in a substantial sea level rise with serious adverse effects in the coastal zone, coastal states must anticipate and plan for such an occurrence.

"(m) Because of their proximity to and reliance upon the ocean and its resources, the coastal states have substantial and significant interests in the protection, management, and development of the resources of the exclusive economic zone that can only be served by the active participation of coastal states in all Federal programs affecting such resources and, wherever appropriate, by the development of state ocean resource plans as part of their federally approved coastal zone management programs."

(b) **POLICY.**—(1) Section 303(2) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1452(2)) is amended by striking "as well as the need for" and inserting in lieu thereof "as well as the needs for compatible".

(2) Section 303(2)(B) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1452(2)(B)) is amended by striking "of subsidence" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "likely to be affected by or vulnerable to sea level rise, land subsidence,".

(3) Section 303(2) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1452(2)), as amended by paragraph (1), is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (I) as subparagraphs (D) through (J), respectively; and

(B) by inserting immediately after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

"(C) the management of coastal development to improve, safeguard, and restore the quality of coastal waters, and to protect natural resources and existing uses of those waters,"

(4) Section 303(2) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1452(2)), as amended by paragraphs (1) AND (3), is further amended—

(A) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (I), as so redesignated by paragraph (3);

(B) by striking the semicolon in subparagraph (J), as so redesignated by paragraph (3), and inserting in lieu thereof a comma; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(K) the study and development, in any case in which the Secretary considers it to be appropriate, of plans for addressing the adverse effects upon the coastal zone of land subsidence and of sea level rise; and"

(5) Section 303(3) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1452(3)) is amended by inserting "including those areas likely to be affected by land subsidence, sea level rise, or fluctuating water levels of the Great Lakes," immediately after "hazardous areas,"

(6) Section 303 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1452) is amended by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (3); by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(5) to encourage coordination and cooperation with and among the appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, and international organizations where appropriate, in collection, analysis, synthesis, and dissemination of coastal management information, research results, and technical assistance, to support State and Federal regulation of land use practices affecting the coastal and ocean resources of the United States; and

"(6) to respond to changing circumstances affecting the coastal environment and coastal resource management by encouraging States to consider such issues as ocean uses potentially affecting the coastal zone."

SEC. 6204. DEFINITIONS.

(a) COASTAL ZONE.—The third sentence of section 304(1) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "and to control those geographical areas which are likely to be affected by or vulnerable to sea level rise" immediately before the period at the end; and

(2) by striking "the United States territorial sea." and inserting in lieu thereof "the outer limit of State title and ownership under the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.), the Act of March 2, 1917 (48 U.S.C. 749), the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, as approved by the

Act of March 24, 1976 (48 U.S.C. 1681 note), or section 1 of the Act of November 20, 1963 (48 U.S.C. 1705, as applicable)."

(b) **ENFORCEABLE POLICY.**—Section 304 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453) is amended by inserting after paragraph (6) the following

"(6a) The term 'enforceable policy' means State policies which are legally binding through constitutional provisions, law, regulations land use plans, ordinances, or judicial or administrative decisions, by which a State exerts control over private and public land and water uses and natural resources in the coastal zone."

(c) **WATER USE.**—Section 304(18) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453(18)) is amended by striking all after "means" and inserting in lieu thereof "a use, activity, or project conducted in or on waters within the coastal zone."

SEC. 6205. MANAGEMENT PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.

Section 305 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1454) is amended to read as follows:

"MANAGEMENT PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

"SEC. 305. (a) In fiscal years 1991, 1992, and 1993, the Secretary may make a grant annually to any coastal state without an approved program if the coastal state demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the grant will be used to develop a management program consistent with the requirements set forth in section 306. The amount of any such grant shall not exceed \$200,000 in any fiscal year, and shall require State matching funds according to a 4-to-1 ratio of Federal-to-State contributions. After an initial grant is made to a coastal state pursuant to this subsection, no subsequent grant shall be made to that coastal state pursuant to this subsection unless the Secretary finds that the coastal state is satisfactorily developing its management program. No coastal state is eligible to receive more than two grants pursuant to this subsection.

"(b) Any coastal state which has completed the development of its management program shall submit such program to the Secretary for review and approval pursuant to section 306."

SEC. 6206. ADMINISTRATIVE GRANTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455) is amended to read as follows:

"ADMINISTRATIVE GRANTS

"SEC. 306. (a) The Secretary may make grants to any coastal state for the purpose of administering that state's management program, if the state matches any such grant according to the following ratios of Federal-to-State contributions for the applicable fiscal year:

"(1) For those States for which programs were approved prior to enactment of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990, 1 to 1 for any fiscal year.

"(2) For programs approved after enactment of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990, 4 to 1 for the first fiscal year, 2.3 to 1 for the second fiscal year, 1.5 to 1 for the third fiscal year, and 1 to 1 for each fiscal year thereafter.

"(b) The Secretary may make a grant to a coastal state under subsection (a) only if the Secretary finds that the management program of the coastal state meets all applicable requirements of this title and has been approved in accordance with subsection (d);

"(c) Grants under this section shall be allocated to coastal states with approved programs based on rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary which shall take into account the extent and nature of the shoreline and area covered by the program, population of the area, and other relevant factors. The Secretary shall establish, after consulting with the coastal states, maximum and minimum grants for any fiscal year to promote equity between coastal states and effective coastal management.

"(d) Before approving a management program submitted by a coastal state, the Secretary shall find the following:

"(1) The State has developed and adopted a management program for its coastal zone in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary, after notice, and with the opportunity of full participation by relevant Federal agencies, State agencies, local governments, regional organizations, port authorities, and other interested parties and individuals, public and private, which is adequate to carry out the purposes of this title and is consistent with the policy declared in section 303.

"(2) The management program includes each of the following required program elements:

"(A) An identification of the boundaries of the coastal zone subject to the management program.

"(B) A definition of what shall constitute permissible land uses and water users within the coastal zone which have a direct and significant impact on the coastal waters.

"(C) An inventory and designation of areas of particular concern within the coastal zone.

"(D) An identification of the means by which the State proposes to exert control over the land uses and water uses referred to in subparagraph (B), including a list of relevant State constitutional provisions, laws, regulations, and judicial decisions.

"(E) Broad guidelines on priorities of uses in particular areas, including specifically those uses of lowest priority.

"(F) A description of the organizational structure proposed to implement such management program, including the responsibilities and interrelationships of local, areawide, State, regional, and interstate agencies in the management process.

"(G) A definition of the term 'beach' and a planning process for the protection of, and access to, public beaches and other public coastal areas of environmental, recreational, historical, esthetic, ecological, or cultural value.

"(H) A planning process for energy facilities likely to be located in, or which may significantly affect, the coastal zone, including a process for anticipating the management of the impacts resulting from such facilities.

"(I) A planning process for assessing the effects of, and studying and evaluating ways to control, or lessen the

impact of, shoreline erosion, and to restore areas adversely affected by such erosion.

"(3) The State has—

"(A) coordinated its program with local, areawide, and interstate plans applicable to areas within the coastal zone—

"(i) existing on January 1 of the year in which the State's management program is submitted to the Secretary; and

"(ii) which have been developed by a local government, an areawide agency, a regional agency, or an interstate agency; and

"(B) established an effective mechanism for continuing consultation and coordination between the management agency designated pursuant to paragraph (6) and with local governments, interstate agencies, regional agencies, and areawide agencies within the coastal zone to assure the full participation of those local governments and agencies in carrying out the purposes of this title; except that the Secretary shall not find any mechanism to be effective for purposes of this subparagraph unless it requires that—

"(i) the management agency, before implementing any management program decision which would conflict with any local zoning ordinance, decision, or other action, shall send a notice of the management program decision to any local government whose zoning authority is affected;

"(ii) within the 30-day period commencing on the date of receipt of that notice, the local government may submit to the management agency written comments on the management program decision, and any recommendation for alternatives; and

"(iii) the management agency, if any comments are submitted to it within the 30-day period by any local government—

"(I) shall consider the comments;

"(II) may, in its discretion, hold a public hearing on the comments; and

"(III) may not take any action within the 30-day period to implement the management program decision.

"(4) The State has held public hearings in the development of the management program.

"(5) The management program and any changes thereto have been reviewed and approved by the Governor of the State.

"(6) The Governor of the State has designated a single State agency to receive and administer grants for implementing the management program.

"(7) The State is organized to implement the management program.

"(8) The management program provides for adequate consideration of the national interest involved in planning for, and managing the coastal zone, including the siting of facilities such as energy facilities which are of greater than local signifi-

cance. In the case of energy facilities, the Secretary shall find that the State has given consideration to any applicable national or interstate energy plan or program.

"(9) The management program includes procedures whereby specific areas may be designated for the purpose of preserving or restoring them for their conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, or esthetic values.

"(10) The State, acting through its chosen agency or agencies (including local governments, areawide agencies, regional agencies, or interstate agencies) has authority for the management of the coastal zone in accordance with the management program. Such authority shall include power—

"(A) to administer land use and water use regulations to control development to ensure compliance with the management program, and to resolve conflicts among competing uses; and

"(B) to acquire fee simple and less than fee simple interests in land, waters, and other property through condemnation or other means when necessary to achieve conformance with the management program.

"(11) The management program provides for any one or a combination of the following general techniques for control of land uses and water uses within the coastal zone:

"(A) State establishment of criteria and standards for local implementation, subject to administrative review and enforcement.

"(B) Direct State land and water use planning and regulation.

"(C) State administrative review for consistency with the management program of all development plans, projects, or land and water use regulations, including exceptions and variances thereto, proposed by any State or local authority or private developer, with power to approve or disapprove after public notice and an opportunity for hearings.

"(12) The management program contains a method of assuring that local land use and water use regulations within the coastal zone do not unreasonably restrict or exclude land uses and water uses of regional benefit.

"(13) The management program provides for—

"(A) the inventory and designation of areas that contain one or more coastal resources of national significance; and

"(B) specific and enforceable standards to protect such resources.

"(14) The management program provides for public participation in permitting processes, consistency determinations, and other similar decisions.

"(15) The management program provides a mechanism to ensure that all State agencies will adhere to the program.

"(16) The management program contains enforceable policies and mechanisms to implement the applicable requirements of the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program of the State required by section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990.

"(e) A coastal state may amend or modify a management program which it has submitted and which has been approved by the Secretary under this section, subject to the following conditions:

"(1) The State shall promptly notify the Secretary of any proposed amendment, modification, or other program change and submit it for the Secretary's approval. The Secretary may suspend all or part of any grant made under this section pending State submission of the proposed amendments, modification, or other program change.

"(2) Within 30 days after the date the Secretary receives any proposed amendment, the Secretary shall notify the State whether the Secretary approves or disapproves the amendment, or whether the Secretary finds it is necessary to extend the review of the proposed amendment for a period of not to exceed 120 days after the date the Secretary received the proposed amendment. The Secretary may extend this period only as necessary to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). If the Secretary does not notify the coastal state that the Secretary approves or disapproves the amendment within that period, then the amendment shall be conclusively presumed as approved.

"(3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a coastal state may not implement any amendment, modification, or other change as part of its approved management program unless the amendment, modification, or other change is approved by the Secretary under this subsection.

"(B) The Secretary, after determining on a preliminary basis, that an amendment, modification, or other change which has been submitted for approval under this subsection is likely to meet the program approval standards in this section, may permit the State to expand funds awarded under this section to begin implementing the proposed amendment, modification, or change. This preliminary approval shall not extend for more than 6 months and may not be renewed. A proposed amendment, modification, or change which has been given preliminary approval and is not finally approved under this paragraph shall not be considered an enforceable policy for purposes of section 307."

(b) ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—Each State which submits a management program for approval under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended by this subtitle (including a State which submitted a program before the date of enactment of this Act), shall demonstrate to the Secretary—

(1) that the program complies with section 306(d)(14) and (15) of that Act, by not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) that the program complies with section 306(d)(16) of that Act, by not later than 30 months after the date of publication of final guidance under section 6217(g) of this Act.

SEC. 6207. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Section 306A(b)(1) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455a(b)(1)) is amended by adding before the period at the end the following: ", or for the purpose of restoring and enhancing

shellfish production by the purchase and distribution of clutch material on publicly owned reef tracts".

SEC. 6203. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT CONSISTENCY.

(a) **FEDERAL AGENCY ACTIVITIES.**—Section 307(c)(1) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(c)(1)(A) Each Federal agency activity within or outside the coastal zone that affects any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone shall be carried out in a manner which is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of approved State management programs. A Federal agency activity shall be subject to this paragraph unless it is subject to paragraph (2) or (3).

"(B) After any final judgment, decree, or order of any Federal court that is appealable under section 1291 or 1292 of title 28, United States Code, or under any other applicable provision of Federal law, that a specific Federal agency activity is not in compliance with subparagraph (A), and certification by the Secretary that mediation under subsection (h) is not likely to result in such compliance, the President may, upon written request from the Secretary, exempt from compliance those elements of the Federal agency activity that are found by the Federal court to be inconsistent with an approved State program, if the President determines that the activity is in the paramount interest of the United States. No such exemption shall be granted on the basis of a lack of appropriations unless the President has specifically requested such appropriations as part of the budgetary process, and the Congress has failed to make available the requested appropriations.

"(C) Each Federal agency carrying out an activity subject to paragraph (1) shall provide a consistency determination to the relevant State agency designated under section 306(d)(6) at the earliest practicable time, but in no case later than 90 days before final approval of the Federal activity unless both the Federal agency and the State agency agree to a different schedule."

(b) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CHANGES.**—

(1) Section 307(c)(2) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456(c)(2)) is amended by inserting "the enforceable policies of" before "approved State management programs".

(2) Section 307(c)(3)(A) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456(c)(3)(A)) is amended in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting ", in or outside of the coastal zone," after "to conduct an activity";

(B) by striking "land or water uses in" and inserting "any land or water use or natural resource of"; and

(C) by inserting "the enforceable policies of" after the words "the proposed activity complies with".

(3) Section 307(c)(3)(B) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456(c)(3)(B)) is amended in the first sentence—

(A) by striking "land use or water use in" and inserting "land or water use or natural resource of"; and

(B) by inserting "the enforceable policies of" after "such plan complies".

(4) Section 307(d) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456(d)) is amended—

(A) by striking "affecting" and inserting ", in or outside of the coastal zone, affecting any land or water use of natural resource of"; and

(B) by inserting "the enforceable policies of" after "that are inconsistent with".

(c) **FEDERAL FEE.**—Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(i) With respect to appeals under subsections (c)(3) and (d) which are submitted after the date of the enactment of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990, the Secretary shall collect an application fee of not less than \$200 for minor appeals and not less than \$500 for major appeals, unless the Secretary, upon consideration of an applicant's request for a fee waiver, determines that the applicant is unable to pay the fee. The Secretary shall collect such other fees as are necessary to recover the full costs of administering and processing such appeals under subsection (c)."

SEC. 6209. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT FUND.

Section 308 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456) is amended to read as follows:

"COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT FUND

"SEC. 308. (a)(1) The obligations of any coastal state or unit of general purpose local government to repay loans made pursuant to this section as in effect before the date of the enactment of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990, and any repayment schedule established pursuant to this Act as in effect before that date of enactment, are not altered by any provision of this title. Such loans shall be repaid under authority of this subsection and the Secretary may issue regulations governing such repayment. If the Secretary finds that any coastal state or unit of local government is unable to meet its obligations pursuant to this subsection because the actual increases in employment and related population resulting from coastal energy activity and the facilities associated with such activity do not provide adequate revenues to enable such State or unit to meet such obligations in accordance with the appropriate repayment schedule, the Secretary shall, after review of the information submitted by such State or unit, take any of the following actions:

"(A) Modify the terms and conditions of such loan.

"(B) Refinance the loan.

"(C) Recommend to the Congress that legislation be enacted to forgive the loan.

"(2) Loan repayments made pursuant to this subsection shall be retained by the Secretary as offsetting collections, and shall be deposited into the Coastal Zone Management Fund established under subsection (b).

"(b)(1) The Secretary shall establish and maintain a fund, to be known as the 'Coastal Zone Management Fund' (hereinafter in this

section referred to as the 'Fund'), which shall consist of amounts retained and deposited into the Fund under subsection (a).

"(2) Subject to amounts provided in appropriation Acts, amounts in the Fund shall be available to the Secretary for use for the following:

"(A) Expenses incident to the administration of this title, in an amount not to exceed—

"(i) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1991;

"(ii) \$5,225,000 for fiscal year 1992;

"(iii) \$5,460,000 for fiscal year 1993;

"(iv) \$5,705,830 for fiscal year 1994; and

"(v) \$5,962,593 for fiscal year 1995.

"(B) After use under subparagraph (A)—

"(i) projects to address management issues which are regional in scope, including interstate projects;

"(ii) demonstration projects which have high potential for improving coastal zone management, especially at the local level;

"(iii) emergency grants to State coastal zone management agencies to address unforeseen or disaster-related circumstances;

"(iv) appropriate awards recognizing excellence in coastal zone management as provided in section 314;

"(v) program development grants as authorized by section 305; and

"(vi) to provide financial support to coastal States for use for investigating and applying the public trust doctrine to implement State management programs approved under section 306.

"(3) On December 1, of each year, the Secretary shall transmit to the Congress an annual report on the Fund, including the balance of the Fund and an itemization of all deposits into and disbursements from the Fund in the preceding fiscal year."

SEC. 6210. COASTAL ZONE ENHANCEMENT GRANTS.

Section 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1452b) is amended to read as follows:

"COASTAL ZONE ENHANCEMENT GRANTS

"SEC. 309. (a) For purposes of this section, the term 'coastal zone enhancement objective' means any of the following objectives:

"(1) Protection, restoration, or enhancement of the existing coastal wetlands base, or creation of new coastal wetlands.

"(2) Preventing or significantly reducing threats to life and destruction of property by eliminating development and redevelopment in high-hazard areas, managing development in other hazard areas, and anticipating and managing the effects of potential sea level rise and Great Lake level rise.

"(3) Attaining increased opportunities for public access, taking into account current and future public access needs, to coastal areas of recreational, historical, aesthetic, ecological, or cultural value.

"(4) Reducing marine debris entering the Nation's coastal and ocean environment by managing uses and activities that contribute to the entry of such debris.

"(5) Development and adoption of procedures to assess, consider, and control cumulative and secondary impacts of coastal growth and development, including the collective effect on various individual uses or activities on coastal resources, such as coastal wetlands and fishery resources.

"(6) Preparing and implementing special area management plans for important coastal areas.

"(7) Planning for the use of ocean resources.

"(8) Adoption of procedures and enforceable policies to help facilitate the siting of energy facilities and Government facilities and energy-related activities and Government activities which may be of greater than local significance.

"(b) Subject to the limitations and goals established in this section, the Secretary may make grants to coastal States to provide funding for development and submission for Federal approval of program changes that support attainment of one or more coastal zone enhancement objectives.

"(c) The Secretary shall evaluate and rank State proposals for funding under this section, and make funding awards based on those proposals, taking into account the criteria established by the Secretary under subsection (d). The Secretary shall ensure that funding decisions under this section take into consideration the fiscal and technical needs of proposing States and the overall merit of each proposal in terms of benefits to the public.

"(d) Within 12 months following the date of enactment of this section, and consistent with the notice and participation requirements established in section 317, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations concerning coastal zone enhancement grants that establish—

"(1) specific and detailed criteria that must be addressed by a coastal State (including the State's priority needs for improvement as identified by the Secretary after careful consultation with the State) as part of the State's development and implementation of coastal zone enhancement objectives.

"(2) administrative or procedural rules or requirements as necessary to facilitate the development and implementation of such objectives by coastal States; and

"(3) other funding award criteria as are necessary or appropriate to ensure that evaluations of proposals, and decisions to award funding, under this section are based on objective standards applied fairly and equitably to those proposals.

"(e) A State shall not be required to contribute any portion of the cost of any proposal for which funding is awarded under this section.

"(f) Beginning in fiscal year 1991, not less than 10 percent and not more than 20 percent of the amounts appropriated to implement sections 306 and 306A of this title shall be retained by the Secretary for use in implementing this section, up to a maximum of \$10,000,000 annually.

"(g) If the Secretary finds that the State is not undertaking the actions committed to under the terms of the grant, the Secretary

"(2) 5 local governments which have made the most progress in developing and implementing the coastal zone management principles embodied in this title; and

"(3) up to 10 graduate students whose academic study promises to contribute materially to development of new or improved approaches to coastal zone management.

"(c) In making selections under subsection (b)(2) the Secretary shall solicit nominations from the coastal states, and shall consult with experts in local government planning and land use.

"(d) In making selections under subsection (b)(3) the Secretary shall solicit nominations from coastal states and the National Sea Grant College Program.

"(e) Using sums in the Coastal Zone Management Fund established under section 308, the Secretary shall establish and execute appropriate awards, to be known as the 'Walter B. Jones Awards', including—

"(1) cash awards in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 each;

"(2) research grants; and

"(3) public ceremonies to acknowledge such awards."

SEC. 6214. NATIONAL ESTUARINE RESEARCH RESERVE SYSTEM.

(a) AMENDMENT TO SECTION HEADING.—The heading for section 315 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1461) is amended by striking "RESERVE RESEARCH" and inserting in lieu thereof "RESEARCH RESERVE".

(b) GRANTS FOR ACQUISITION OF LANDS AND WATERS.—Section 315(e)(3)(A) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1461(e)(3)(A)) is amended by striking "per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "percent", and by striking "\$4,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$5,000,000".

(c) GRANTS FOR OPERATIONS AND EDUCATION.—Section 315(e)(3)(B) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1461(e)(B)) is amended—

(1) by striking "50 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "70 percent"; and

(2) by inserting immediately before the period at the end the following: "; except that the amount of the financial assistance provided under paragraph (1)(A)(iii) may be up to 100 percent of any costs for activities that benefit the entire System".

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 315(e)(3) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1461(e)) is amended by striking "of subsection (e)" each place it appears.

SEC. 6215. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 318(a) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1464) is amended by striking all after "Secretary—" and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(1) such sums, not to exceed \$750,000 for each of the fiscal years occurring during the period beginning October 1, 1990, and ending September 30, 1993, as may be necessary for grants under section 305, to remain available until expended;

"(2) such sums, not to exceed \$42,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, \$48,890,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, \$58,870,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, \$67,930,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and \$90,090,000 for the fiscal year

ending September 30, 1995, as may be necessary for grants under sections 306, 306A, and 309, to remain available until expended;

"(3) such sums, not to exceed \$6,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, \$6,270,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, \$6,552,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, \$6,847,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and \$7,155,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, as may be necessary for grants under section 315, to remain available until expended; and

"(4) such sums, not to exceed \$10,000,000 for each the fiscal years occurring during the period beginning October 1, 1990, and ending September 30, 1995, as may be necessary for activities under section 310 and for administrative expenses incident to the administration of this title; except that expenditures for such administrative expenses shall not exceed \$5,000,000 in any such fiscal year."

SEC. 6216. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) Section 306a(b)(1) of the Coastal Zone Management of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455a(b)(1)) is amended by striking "306(c)(9)" and inserting in lieu thereof "306(d)(9)".

(b) Section 312(a) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1458(a)) is amended by striking "through (I)" and inserting in lieu thereof "through (K)".

SEC. 6217. PROTECTING COASTAL WATERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 30 months after the date of the publication of final guidance under subsection (g), each State for which a management program has been approved pursuant to section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 shall prepare and submit to the Secretary and the Administrator a Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program for approval pursuant to this section. The purpose of the program shall be to develop and implement management measures for nonpoint source pollution to restore and protect coastal waters, working in close conjunction with other State and local authorities.

(2) PROGRAM COORDINATION.—A State program under this section shall be coordinated closely with State and local water quality plans and programs developed pursuant to sections 208, 303, 319, and 320 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1288, 1313, 1329, and 1330) and with State plans developed pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended by this Act. The program shall serve as an update and expansion of the State nonpoint source management program developed under section 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as the program under that section relates to land and water uses affecting coastal waters.

(b) PROGRAM CONTENTS.—Each State program under this section shall provide for the implementation, at a minimum, of management measures in conformity with the guidance published under subsection (g), to protect coastal waters generally, and shall also contain the following:

(1) **IDENTIFYING LAND USES.**—The identification of, and a continuing process for identifying, land uses which, individually or cumulatively, may cause or contribute significantly to a degradation of—

(A) those coastal waters where there is a failure to attain or maintain applicable water quality standards or protect designated uses, as determined by the State pursuant to its water quality planning processes; or

(B) those coastal waters that are threatened by reasonably foreseeable increases in pollution loadings from new or expanding sources.

(2) **IDENTIFYING CRITICAL COASTAL AREAS.**—The identification of, and a continuing process for identifying, critical coastal areas adjacent to coastal waters referred to in paragraph (1)(A) and (B), within which any new land uses or substantial expansion of existing land uses shall be subject to management measures in addition to those provided for in subsection (g).

(3) **MANAGEMENT MEASURES.**—The implementation and continuing revision from time to time of additional management measures applicable to the land uses and areas identified pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) that are necessary to achieve and maintain applicable water quality standards under section 303 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1313) and protect designated uses.

(4) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The provision of technical and other assistance to local governments and the public for implementing the measures referred to in paragraph (3), which may include assistance in developing ordinances and regulations, technical guidance, and modeling to predict and assess the effectiveness of such measures, training, financial incentives, demonstration projects, and other innovations to protect coastal water quality and designated uses.

(5) **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.**—Opportunities for public participation in all aspects of the program, including the use of public notices and opportunities for comment, nomination procedures, public hearings, technical and financial assistance, public education, and other means.

(6) **ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATION.**—The establishment of mechanisms to improve coordination among State agencies and between State and local officials responsible for land use programs and permitting, water quality permitting and enforcement, habitat protection, and public health and safety, through the use of joint project review, memoranda of agreement, or other mechanisms.

(7) **STATE COASTAL ZONE BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.**—A proposal to modify the boundaries of the State coastal zone as the coastal management agency of the State determines is necessary to implement the recommendations made pursuant to subsection (e). If the coastal management agency does not have the authority to modify such boundaries, the program shall include recommendations for such modifications to the appropriate State authority.

(C) **PROGRAM SUBMISSION, APPROVAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION.**—

(1) **REVIEW AND APPROVAL.**—Within 6 months after the date of submission by a State of a program pursuant to this section, the Secretary and the Administrator shall jointly review the program. The program shall be approved if—

(A) the Secretary determines that the portions of the program under the authority of the Secretary meet the requirements of this section and the Administrator concurs with that determination; and

(B) the Administrator determines that the portions of the program under the authority of the Administrator meet the requirements of this section and the Secretary concurs with that determination.

(2) **IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED PROGRAM.**—If the program of a State is approved in accordance with paragraph (1), the State shall implement the program, including the management measures included in the program pursuant to subsection (b), through—

(A) changes to the State plan for control of nonpoint source pollution approved under section 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and

(B) changes to the State coastal zone management program developed under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended by this Act.

(3) **WITHHOLDING COASTAL MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE.**—If the Secretary finds that a coastal State has failed to submit an approvable program as required by this section, the Secretary shall withhold for each fiscal year until such a program is submitted a portion of grants otherwise available to the State for the fiscal year under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as follows:

(A) 10 percent for fiscal year 1996.

(B) 15 percent for fiscal year 1997.

(C) 20 percent for fiscal year 1998.

(D) 30 percent for fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year thereafter.

The Secretary shall make amounts withheld under this paragraph available to coastal States having programs approved under this section.

(4) **WITHHOLDING WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ASSISTANCE.**—If the Administrator finds that a coastal State has failed to submit an approvable program as required by this section, the Administrator shall withhold from grants available to the State under section 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, for each fiscal year until such a program is submitted, an amount equal to a percentage of the grants awarded to the State for the preceding fiscal year under that section, as follows:

(A) For fiscal year 1996, 10 percent of the amount awarded for fiscal year 1995.

(B) For fiscal year 1997, 15 percent of the amount awarded for fiscal year 1996.

(C) For fiscal year 1998, 20 percent of the amount awarded for fiscal year 1997.

(D) For fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year thereafter, 30 percent of the amount awarded for fiscal year 1998 or other preceding fiscal year.

The Administrator shall make amounts withheld under this paragraph available to States having programs approved pursuant to this subsection.

(d) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary and the Administrator shall provide technical assistance to coastal State and local governments in developing and implementing programs under this section. Such assistance shall include—

(1) methods for assessing water quality impacts associated with coastal land uses;

(2) methods for assessing the cumulative water quality effects of coastal development;

(3) maintaining and from time to time revising an inventory of model ordinances, and providing other assistance to coastal States and local governments in identifying, developing, and implementing pollution control measures; and

(4) methods to predict and assess the effects of coastal land use management measures on coastal water quality and designated uses.

(e) **INLAND COASTAL ZONE BOUNDARIES.**—

(1) **REVIEW.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall, within 18 months after the effective date of this title, review the inland coastal zone boundary of each coastal State program which has been approved or is proposed for approval under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and evaluate whether the State's coastal zone boundary extends inland to the extent necessary to control the land and water uses that have a significant impact on coastal waters of the State.

(2) **RECOMMENDATION.**—If the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, finds that modifications to the inland boundaries of a State's coastal zone are necessary for that State to more effectively manage land and water uses to protect coastal waters, the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, shall recommend appropriate modifications in writing to the affected State.

(f) **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon request of a State having a program approved under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, may provide grants to the State for use for developing a State program under this section.

(2) **AMOUNT.**—The total amount of grants to a State under this subsection shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost to the State of developing a program under this section.

(3) **STATE SHARE.**—The State share of the cost of an activity carried out with a grant under this subsection shall be paid from amounts from non-Federal sources.

(4) **ALLOCATION.**—Amounts available for grants under this subsection shall be allocated among States in accordance with regulations issued pursuant to section 306(c) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, except that the Secretary may use not

more than 25 percent of amounts available for such grants to assist States which the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, determines are making exemplary progress in preparing a State program under this section or have extreme needs with respect to coastal water quality.

(g) GUIDANCE FOR COASTAL NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION CONTROL.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary and the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and other Federal agencies, shall publish (and periodically revise thereafter) guidance for specifying management measures for sources of nonpoint pollution in coastal waters.

(2) **CONTENT.**—Guidance under this subsection shall include, at a minimum—

(A) a description of a range of methods, measures, or practices, including structural and nonstructural controls and operation and maintenance procedures, that constitute each measure;

(B) a description of the categories and subcategories of activities and locations for which each measure may be suitable;

(C) an identification of the individual pollutants or categories or classes of pollutants that may be controlled by the measures and the water quality effects of the measures;

(D) quantitative estimates of the pollution reduction effects and costs of the measures;

(E) a description of the factors which should be taken into account in adapting the measures to specific sites or locations; and

(F) any necessary monitoring techniques to accompany the measures to assess over time the success of the measures in reducing pollution loads and improving water quality.

(3) **PUBLICATION.**—The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary, shall publish—

(A) proposed guidance pursuant to this subsection not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) final guidance pursuant to this subsection not later than 18 months after such effective date.

(4) **NOTICE AND COMMENT.**—The Administrator shall provide to coastal States and other interested persons an opportunity to provide written comments on proposed guidance under this section.

(5) **MANAGEMENT MEASURES.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term "management measures" means economically achievable measures for the control of the addition of pollutants from existing and new categories and classes of nonpoint sources of pollution, which reflect the greatest degree of pollutant reduction achievable through the application of the best available nonpoint pollution control practices, technologies, processes, siting criteria, operating methods, or other alternatives.

(h) AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator for use for carrying out this section not

more than \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—(A) Of amounts appropriated to the Secretary for a fiscal year under section 318(a)(4) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended by this Act, not more than \$1,000,000 shall be available for use by the Secretary for carrying out this section for that fiscal year, other than for providing in the form of grants under subsection (f).

(B) There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for use for providing in the form of grants under subsection (f) not more than—

- (i) \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 1992;
- (ii) \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 1993;
- (iii) \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 1994; and
- (iv) \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 1995.

(i) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(2) the term “coastal State” has the meaning given the term “coastal state” under section 304 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453);

(3) each of the terms “coastal waters”, and “coastal zone” has the meaning that term has in the Coastal Management Act of 1972;

(4) the term “coastal management agency” means a State agency designated pursuant to section 306(d)(6) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972;

(5) the term “land use” includes a use of waters adjacent to coastal waters; and

(6) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

Subtitle D—Extension of Superfund for 3 years

SEC. 6301. 3-YEAR EXTENSION OF COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980.

Section 111 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9611) is amended—

(1) by inserting after “Reauthorization Act of 1986,” in subsection (a) the following: “and not more than \$5,100,000,000 for the period commencing October 1, 1991, and ending September 30, 1994,”;

(2) by striking “5-fiscal-year period” in subsection (c)(11) and inserting “8-fiscal year period”;

(3) by striking “and 1991” in subsection (c)(12) and inserting “1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994”;

(4) by striking “1990 and 1991” in subsection (m) and inserting “1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994”;

(5) by striking “and 1991” in subsection (n)(1) and inserting “1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994”;

(6) by striking subsection (n)(2)(E) and inserting the following new subparagraph:

“(E) for each of the fiscal years 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994, \$35,000,000.”;

Conference substitute

The substitute provision requires the Environmental Protection Agency to assess and collect \$28,000,000 in fiscal year 1991, and \$38,000,000 in each fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 above the amount of fees collected under current law.

Of these sums, not more than \$10,000,000, in any of the fiscal years 1991 to 1995, is to be collected for services and activities under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Further, no fees and charges may be derived from EPA programs within the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce except as specifically authorized by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and fees collected pursuant to Sections 26(b) and 305(e)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act in effect on the date of enactment.

The funds are to be deposited in a special account for environmental services in the U.S. Treasury, and to be available subject to appropriation for activities for which the fees are collected. A provision clarifies that the authorities of the Administrator under the Independent Offices Appropriations Act are not increased or diminished by the provisions in this section.

SUBTITLE D—COASTAL ZONE ACT REAUTHORIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1990

Subtitle B of Title VII of the House bill contained the text of H.R. 4450, as passed by the House of Representatives on September 26, 1990. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The managers on the part of the Senate recede to the House with an amendment.

The conference agreement, subtitle D of Title VI, contains the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990.

SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS

The "Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990" makes the following major changes to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972:

(1) amends the "federal consistency" provisions to overturn the Supreme Court's 1984 decision in *Secretary of the Interior v. California*. This would clarify that all federal agency activities, whether in or outside of the coastal zone, are subject to the consistency requirements of section 307(c)(1) of the CZMA if they affect natural resources, land uses, or water uses in the coastal zone;

(2) establishes a "Coastal Zone Management Fund" consisting of CEIP loan repayments from which the Secretary shall pay for the federal administrative costs of the program and fund special projects, emergency state assistance, and other discretionary coastal zone management activities;

(3) reinstates program development grants by authorizing the Secretary to provide assistance to a state for development of a CZM program;

(4) encourages each coastal state, under a Coastal Zone Enhancement Grants Program, to continually improve its CZM program in one or more of eight identified areas: coastal wet-

lands management and protection; natural hazards management (including potential sea and Great Lake level rise); public access improvements; reduction of marine debris; assessment of cumulative and secondary impacts of coastal growth and development; special area management planning; ocean resource planning; and siting of coastal energy and government facilities;

(5) authorizes the Secretary to make annual "Walter B. Jones" achievement awards to recognize individuals, local governments, and graduate students for outstanding accomplishments in the field of coastal zone management; and

(6) authorizes appropriations for five years at increased levels.

In addition, the subtitle establishes a Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program. This program will require each coastal state to develop a program, to be implemented through the Coastal Zone Management Act and Section 319 of the Clean Water Act, to protect coastal waters from nonpoint pollution from adjacent coastal land uses.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 6201. Short title

Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990.

Section 6202. Findings and purpose of this subtitle

This section enumerates the findings which underlie the subtitle, emphasizing the ever increasing pressures on coastal zone resources and the need to improve state management programs to meet these challenges.

Section 6203. Findings and policy of Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972

This section amends the findings and policies of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972. Changes in the findings emphasize the importance of proper management of the territorial sea and ocean waters, of controlling land use activities which result in nonpoint pollution of coastal waters, and of anticipating sea level rise.

Section 6204. Definitions

This section amends the definitions of the terms "coastal zone," and "water use," and adds a definition for the term "enforceable policy."

The term "coastal zone" is amended to expressly limit the seaward coastal zone boundary to the extent of state ownership and title (in most cases, three nautical miles). This amendment is necessary to clarify uncertainties raised by Presidential Proclamation 5928 (December 27, 1988).

The new term "enforceable policy" is defined in accordance with NOAA's existing regulations. This definition is intended to endorse existing NOAA and state practice.

Section 6205. Management program development grants

Much of the existing law relating to "program development" is transferred to section 306 or repealed. Discretionary program development assistance is authorized for fiscal years 1991, 1992, and 1993. A state may receive up to \$200,000 in federal assistance for two successive years.

Section 6206. Administrative grants

This section amends section 306 of the CZMA substantially. Since section 306 governs approval and administration of state management programs, concern has been expressed that enactment of these provisions may create the implication that existing programs must be reapproved pursuant to the amended section 306. The conferees unequivocally reject this view. These amendments neither require nor authorize the reapproval of state management programs, and existing state programs shall remain eligible for grants after enactment. To the extent that new requirements have been added, the conference report contains deadlines, sanctions, or incentives for compliance which are the exclusive mechanisms through which the Secretary is authorized to act.

Section 6207. Resource management improvement grants

This section is amended to specifically authorize grants under this section to restore and enhance shellfish production from publicly owned lands.

Section 6208. Coordination and cooperation

This section amends the "federal consistency" provisions of the CZMA. The conferees' principal objective in amending this section is to overturn the decision of the Supreme Court in *Secretary of the Interior v. California*, 464 U.S. 312 (1984) and to make clear that outer Continental Shelf oil and gas lease sales are subject to the requirements of section 307(c)(1).

The amended provision establishes a generally applicable rule of law that any federal agency activity (regardless of its location) is subject to the CZMA requirement for consistency if it will affect any natural resources, land uses, or water uses in the coastal zone. No federal agency activities are categorically exempt from this requirement.

Whether a specific federal agency activity will be subject to the consistency requirement is a determination of fact based on an assessment of whether the activity affects natural resources, land uses, or water uses in the coastal zone of a state with an approved management program. This must be decided on a case-by-case basis by the federal agency conducting the activity.

The question of whether a specific federal agency activity may affect any natural resource, land use, or water use in the coastal zone is determined by the federal agency. The conferees intend this determination to include effects in the coastal zone which the federal agency may reasonably anticipate as a result of its action, including cumulative and secondary effects. Therefore, the term "affecting" is to be construed broadly, including direct effects which are caused by the activity and occur at the same time and place,

and indirect effects which may be caused by the activity and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.

The conference report does not include the statutory language from section 7207 (federal Agency Consistency) of the House bill. This language provided:

The consistency requirements of section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1456) shall apply to federal agency activities or federally permitted activities under title I of the Marine, Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, if the federal activity or permitted activity affects land uses, water uses, or natural resources of the coastal zone.

This amendment provided specific clarification that federal agency activities and federal permits under the Ocean Dumping Act, including ocean dumping site designations, and operation and maintenance dredging, are subject to the requirements of section 307. The conferees agreed that this statutory provision is unnecessary because the amendments to section 307(c)(1) leave no doubt that all federal agency activities and all federal permits are subject to the CZMA's consistency requirements. The conferees support and endorse the intent of the House provision, but agreed that a statutory "listing" of activities should be avoided to prevent any implication that unlisted activities are not covered.

Finally, the conferees are aware of the argument that the application of federal consistency to activities under the Ocean Dumping Act amounts to state regulations of ocean dumping for purposes of section 106(d) of that Act. The conferees reject this argument.

A new section 307(c)(2) is added to the CZMA which authorizes the President to exempt a specific federal agency activity if the President determines that the activity is in the paramount interest of the United States. The provision is based on similar exemption provisions in other environmental statutes, including section 313(a) of the Clean Water Act, section 118(b) of the Clean Air Act, section 4(b) of the Noise Control Act, section 6001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Medical Waste Tracking Act of 1988, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and section 403 of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978. The exemption authorized in subsection (c)(2) is not applicable to a class of federal agency activities but only to a specific activity.

This exemption provision reinforces the conferees' position that no federal agency activities are categorically excluded from the consistency provisions of section 307. Section 307(c)(2) is the only exemption authorized or intended for section 307(c)(1) activities.

Section 6208(c)(1)(C) clarifies the requirement that each federal agency carrying out an activity which affects the coastal zone must provide a consistency determination to the appropriate state agency. This determination must be provided at the earliest possible time but not later than 90 days prior to final approval of the activity. This new statutory provision codifies an existing CZMA regulation (15 CFR 930.34(b)).

Section 6208(b) makes technical and conforming changes to the other existing federal consistency provisions of sections 307(c)(3) (A)

and (B), and (d). These provisions govern the consistency of private activities for which federal licenses or permits are required, and for state and local applications for federal financial assistance. The conference report does not alter the statutory requirements as currently enforced under sections 307(c)(3) (A) and (B), and (d) of the CZMA. These requirements are outlined in the NOAA regulations (15 CFR 930.50-930.66) and the conferees endorse this status quo.

The conferees want to make it clear that the changes made by section 6208(b) are technical modifications. None of the amendments made by this section are intended to change the existing implementation of these consistency provisions. For example, none of the changes made to section 307(c)(3) (A) and (B), and (d) change existing law to allow a state to expand the scope of its consistency review authority. Specifically, these changes do not affect or modify existing law or enlarge the scope of consistency review authority under section (c)(3) (A) and (B), and (d) with respect to the proposed project to divert water from Lake Gaston to the City of Virginia Beach, Virginia, for municipal water supply purposes. These technical changes are necessary to, and are made solely for the purpose of, conforming these existing provisions with the changes to section 307(c)(1) of the CZMA which are needed to overturn the *Watt v. California* Supreme Court decision.

Finally, section 6208(b) provides that federal agencies and applicants are required to be consistent with the "enforceable policies" of a state CZM program. They shall give adequate consideration to program provisions which are in the nature of recommendations. Again, this provision codifies the existing regulatory practice [15 CFR 930.39(c) and 930.58(a)(4)]. Federal agencies and applicants must be consistent with those policies which are enforceable under state law.

It is not the intent of the conferees that this subsection be construed to overturn, in whole or in part, the judicial decision in *American Petroleum Institute v. Knecht*. Federal agencies and applicants are assured that they will not be subjected to policies which are not enforceable under state law. However, this provision is not intended as a guarantee that the provisions of a coastal program will be so specific that users of the coastal zone must be able to rely on its provisions as predictive devices for determining the fate of projects without interaction with the relevant state agencies. Individual projects must be reviewed on a case-specific basis and states may identify mitigation and other management measures which are not specifically detailed in the management program but which, if implemented, would allow the state to find projects consistent with the enforceable policies of the program.

Finally, subsection 3208(c) adds a new subsection 307(i) to the CZMA. This new subsection authorizes federal fees to recover costs associated with the administration of consistency appeals under subsections 307(c)(3) (A) and (B), and (d). Fees charged must represent the reasonable costs of administering these provisions. Fees will be assessed against "applicants" for required licenses and permits.

Section 6209. Coastal Zone Management fund

The existing section 308 (Coastal Energy Impact Program) is repealed. The new section establishes a Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Fund which will be used to fund administration of this Act.

Section 308(a)(1) establishes that obligations to repay outstanding loans made under the Coastal Energy Impact Program (CEIP) are not affected by this legislation. Approximately \$87.5 million in CEIP loans are still outstanding.

Section 308(a)(2) requires that CEIP loan repayments be retained by the Secretary as offsetting collections and deposited into the Coastal Zone Management Fund established pursuant to subsection (b). In recent years, annual loan repayments have ranged from a low of \$4 million to a high of \$15 million, with an annual average of some \$6-\$8 million.

Section 308(b) directs the Secretary to establish and maintain a CZM fund, which shall consist of loan repayments collected and retained under section 308(a). Therefore, the conferees anticipate an annual expenditure of between \$6 million and \$8 million through the CZM Fund, subject to appropriation.

Section 308(b)(2) authorizes the Secretary to expend amounts in the Fund for administration of the coastal zone management program and for specified discretionary activities: regional and interstate projects (formerly section 309); demonstration projects; emergency assistance; awards pursuant to section 314; program development grants pursuant to section 305; and to assist states in applying the public trust doctrine in the implementation of their CZM programs. The first use of amounts in the Fund is program administration and the conferees expect a vigorous federal program to assist the states in coastal zone management. The Secretary is then authorized to expend remaining amounts for the other specified activities.

Section 6210. Coastal Zone enhancement grants

Subsection (a) establishes a program, beginning in fiscal year 1991, to encourage continual improvements in state management programs in eight identified areas. The program is to include specific, measurable goals and milestones for improving the state management programs.

Subsection (a)(7) specifies that planning for the use of ocean resources is an area in which states may apply for assistance. In particular, the conferees intend that assistance be provided to Pacific Island States, recognizing that the Pacific Islands, given their long-standing and encompassing relationships with the ocean, may have a stronger interest in ocean resources beyond their coastal zone. This provision is intended to recognize this special relationship.

Grants under this section will be made from a set aside of at least 10 percent, but no more than 20 percent of funds appropriated under sections 306 and 306A. The conferees intend that the Secretary set aside the full 20 percent, unless because of lower than anticipated federal appropriations, such a withholding would significantly impair administration of the state management programs as a whole. Funds to administer this section are to be set

aside *en bloc*, prior to allocation of state awards pursuant to section 306(c).

Section 6211. Technical assistance

This section adds a new section 310 to the CZM to require the Secretary to provide technical assistance and management-oriented research to support development and implementation of State coastal management programs.

Section 6212. Coastal Zone Management review

Subsection (a) mandates public participation in the evaluation of state programs and requires written response to all written comments received.

Subsection (b) provides new authority for the Secretary to impose "interim sanctions" on a state program for not more than three years if the state is failing to adhere to its program. The conferees understand that disapproval of a management program under section 312(d) is an extraordinary step and has not been a useful tool for NOAA in correcting mild or moderate problems in state program administration.

Section 6213. Walter B. Jones Excellence in Coastal Management Awards

This section requires the Secretary to use amounts in the CZM Fund (section 308) to identify and appropriately acknowledge accomplishment in the field of coastal zone management by individuals (other than federal employees), local governments, and graduate students.

Section 6214. National Estuarine Research Reserve System

This section increases the financial assistance for land or water acquisition for any one estuarine research reserve from \$4 million to \$5 million, or 50 percent of the total costs, whichever amount is less. The section also increases the federal share of the costs from 50 percent to 70 percent for managing a reserve and constructing facilities, and for conducting educational or interpretive activities. However, activities which benefit the entire Reserve System may be federally funded up to 100 percent.

Section 6215. Authorization of appropriations

Appropriations are authorized for fiscal years 1991-1995 for sections 305, 306 and 306A, 310 and 315.

Section 6216. Conforming amendments

This section makes several technical and conforming changes.

Section 6217. Protecting coastal waters

Subsection (a) requires each state with a federally approved CZM program to develop a "Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Protection Program" to implement coastal land use management measures for controlling nonpoint source pollution. A maximum of four years is provided for each coastal state to comply with this requirement.

The provision reinforces existing requirements for effective land use control, and affirms that state programs under the CZMA and under section 319 of the Clean Water Act should be more effectively organized and coordinated in developing and implementing coastal land use management measures that will control nonpoint pollution of coastal waters. The states are provided maximum flexibility in establishing the state and local institutional arrangements to accomplish this formidable task. However the conference report requires that state programs under this section be developed and implemented in conformity with national guidelines regarding management measures.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

These provisions are derived from H.R. 4450 and S. 2782.

H.R. 4450 was introduced on April 3, 1990, by Congressman Dennis Hertel. It was reported from the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on June 11, 1990, (H.Rpt. 101-535) and was passed by the House of Representatives (391-32) with a substitute amendment on September 26, 1990. The Congressional Record from September 26 contains a detailed statement of explanation (pages H8068-79).

S. 2782 was introduced on June 26, 1990, by Senator John Kerry. It was reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation on June 27, 1990 (S.Rpt. 101-445).

POLLUTION PREVENTION

House bill

No comparable provision.

Senate bill

No comparable provision.

Conference provision

This section contains a pollution prevention initiative. This section is designed as a first step to maximize voluntary reduction of hazardous wastes and other pollutants created during the manufacturing process by improving the quality of information available to industry, states, and local and Federal officials.

TITLE VII—CIVIL SERVICE AND POSTAL SERVICE PROGRAMS

STATEMENT OF MANAGERS

Title VII—Civil Service and Postal Service Programs

"LUMP-SUM" RETIREMENT BENEFIT

House bill

Section 8001 of the House bill would *suspend* the lump-sum benefit for five years. Individuals retiring on or before October 31, 1990, or after September 30, 1995, would not be affected. Section 8001 also continues the 50/50 lump-sum benefit for employees 65 years or older who retire with 30 or more years of service. It also ensures